

**TEMPERATURE – LABORATORY AND FIELD METHODS****SM 2550 B–2000**

*ADDITIONAL QC REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS METHOD: Certified or Accredited laboratories using this method are assessed to applicable requirements of SM 1020 and SM 2020.*

Facility Name:\_\_\_\_\_ LAB ID:\_\_\_\_\_

Assessor Name:\_\_\_\_\_ Analyst Name:\_\_\_\_\_ Inspection Date:\_\_\_\_\_

Records Examined: SOP Number/Revision/Date:\_\_\_\_\_ Analyst:\_\_\_\_\_

Sample ID:\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Sample Preparation:\_\_\_\_\_ Date of Analysis:\_\_\_\_\_

Relevant Aspect of Standards	Method Reference	Y	N	N/A	Comments
1. Is the temperature measuring device capable of distinguishing temperature changes of 0.1°C or less?	2550B.1				
2. Is the device's bias periodically checked against a reference certified by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)?	2550B.1				
3. When a total immersion thermometer is used, are the bulb and the entire liquid column, except for a minimal emergent length for handling, immersed in the material being measured?	2550B.1				
4. When a partial immersion thermometer is used, are the bulb and liquid column immersed to the depth indicated by the etched immersion line?	2550B.1				
5. Is each device's calibration verified according to NIST specifications prior to field use?	2550B.2				
6. Are thermometers or other temperature measuring devices immersed long enough to permit complete equilibration?	2550B.2				
7. If a reversing thermometer is used for depth measurements, is the measurement corrected as described by the method?	2550B.2				

Notes/Comments